THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Festival on Salisbury Beach-Twenty Thousand People Assembled-Speech of General Butler-lie Favors Equality of Right, Equality of Taxation, and Equality of Punishment for Traitors, Etc.

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Sept. 18.—There are few annual gatherings in this country which are fraught with more interest than the timehonored social gathering on Salisbury beach, about forty miles from Boston, and three or four from Newburyport. The first gathering was in September, 1638, and the last took place to-day, on which occasion there were present about twenty thousand people, including many of the old and prominent sons and daughters of Essex, and a great number of outside natives, who manifest a deep interest in the annual social festival. The beach itself is one of the most charming along the Massachusetts coast. The scene to-day has been one of rare splendor, and the occasion was highly enjoyed by the thou-sands who came to participate in it. A hundred years ago it was the custom to come in ox teams: but as the age has advanced only a few have adhered to the traditional practice, and these presented a novel contrast to the seventeen hundred and odd dashing horse team, which the tollgate keeper reports as having passed him during the alternoon.

The forenoon was spent in a general social commingling, outdoor concerts by half-a-dozen bands, base-ball games, climbing greased poles, vain attempts to catch oily swine, and in wit-nessing a regatta in the roiling surf, which beat heavily all along the sandy beach. These, and other sports equally exciting, afforded amuse-ment for old and young until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the thou-ands who had assembled gathered around a grand stand which assembled gathered around a grand stand which had been erected, and from which various speeches were uttered. Streeter Evans, of Salisbury, presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Caleb Cushing and W. W. Huse, of Essex. A few preliminary remarks having been made, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Dorr, of New York. Then followed a brief biographical sketch of the old town and the early Salisbury beach gatherings, after which there were pleasing and appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Moore, of Newburg; H. C. Godell, of Salem, and Major Ben Pericy Poore, of West Newburg During the remarks of the foregoing there were loud calls for General B. F. Butler, who occupied a prominent seat upon the stand. In the midst of the calls the clamor was made louder by the ringing of a large plantation slave bell which General Butler captured in Louisiana after it had been sent to a foundry to be

ana after it had been sent to a foundry to be cast into Rebel cannon. The calls having ceased and the ringing of the bell suspended for a moment, the President introduced General Butler to the multitude as one of the very few Union soldiers who had dared to punish traitors. ie was received with rounds of applause, and in response spoke as follows:-

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Neighbors:—It is good for us to be here. This festival was founded by our fathers, in which to come together after the toils of the season are over, and when they were crowned with the blessings of the harvest. Here, in joy with the sound the riches of the sea, and with the bright sun overhead giving earnest of the rich blessings of a harvest here, with our wives and families, may we, with hearts full of thanksgiving, give praise to Him who holds all good gifts of men in the hollow of His hand. This festival was well founded by our fathers; and that we, their sons and daughters, keep it up is evidence that we have reliance in the same greet. Baing for His goodness, that we follow great Being for His goodness—that we fol-low precisely in the lootsteps of those grand old men who went before, humbly, perhaps, but in the true spirit of their prayerful thankfulness and reliance upon God for every good gift. We, as they did, mingle joy with our religious fervor. We, as they did, come together here to renew, when our hearts are gladdened with the blessings of nature, our friendships and the ties which bind man to man in social life, and to obliterate, as far as might be, every trace of enmity. Friends and neighbors, let us forget all the old difficulties in party, village, and school districts, and here be glad. Let us take each other by the hand and be as we are, friends and neigh-bors; men—that, fellow-citizens, is the truest title of all—men of Old Essex—men of Massachusetts, the product of her common schools and her churches. Now, then, my friends, of course my neighbors all differ in thought, in religion, in politics, and in morals, perhaps, and yet agree as to the great results to although many, most, perhaps, will differ as to the course to be pursued to obtain these results. You will not expect me to enter upon any topic which would offend the ear of a single neighbor, and yet I have no doubt, from my position and from the habit of thought which you know I indulge, you expect me to speak upon political subjects, and those political subjects on which all, I doubt

not, may agree. In war, in carrying out an operation, there are what are known as grand

tacties. So in politics. I think there will be found what may be known as grand politics

where every man may agree upon some great principle. I will not weary you with any lengthy discussion, but let us spend a few moments in seeing exactly what we would like to have in a government. (Cries from the crowd

of, "That is what we want.") First of all, we

want liberty—every man to do just what he pleases, so long as he does no wrong. (Cries of "Good.") That is the first great requisite, and we want that freedom for all. Let us only know that a man is in chaine, bound in slavery, whether to man, to habit, or to any vice what-ever, and we want him to be enfranchised and made free to stand creet, in the image of God, as his Creator made him. (Crees of "Good.") Then freedom from the thrallom of man, of vice, and of wickedness is the first necessity of the Government. What next do we want? We have universal freedom, and now we want universal equality of right—the right of every man to be the equal of every other man if he can; and let no man under the law in-terfere with that moral right. All laws, all edicts and enactments, all Constitutions, must fall, and ought to fall, which interfere with the equality of right among men. Every man should have an equal right under the law; but how is that to be obtained? Many different theories have been broached upon the subject, but I believe it is now settled beyond all dispute, in the minds of well balanced political economists, that the only way to obtain that great equality of right is to give every man equality of pownr in the Government. (Ories of "That is right.") Let him be learned, and he may have more power through his moral inmay have more power through his moral in-fluence. Let him be rich, and he will have more power by influence of his wealth, but in making law or enactment, and in the execution of allow every man to have an right because he is a man. That, in my judg-ment, answers all that may be said on the question of negro equality. If a negro is a man, he has an equality of right; and if he gets an equality of right he should have an equality of power. Says she, he is ignorant, Very well; but whose fault

is that? If anybody is to suffer, who should it be but those who kept him in darkness. One thing is certain; the negro is no more ignorant than his master. The negro knew enough to be loyal, and his master did not know even enough for that. This, then, is the only question for us to solve. I speak now independent of any political idea. The question for us to solve, this day, under God, is whether we will trust our ignorant friends or our learned enemies. Choose you this day upon that question. Another necessity of government is following directly along. Freedom for all, equality of right for all, equality of power for all, and the next right which I claim under the Government is equality of taxation for a I. (Cheers.) Let every man bear the burden of the Government in exact bear the burden of the Government in exact proportion to his means. Let every piece of property bear its equal proportion of the Government expenses. All laws, all enactments, all edicts, all machinery of whatever name, interfering with this, are contrary to the true genius of American institutions, and cannot, by any sophistry, by any logic or eloquence, be maintained. Let me repeat it, even at the risk of a little more obloquy, because calling hard names injures no man. If it did I should have been dead long ago. (Laughter.) I have said, and I want to repeat it, liberty for all, equality of rights for all, equality of power for all, and equality of taxation for all—equal bearing of the burdens of the government. If any ing of the burdens of the government. If any man, any set of men, any party, any department of the Government, any parchment, any Constitution, any law, or anything else go contrary to that, it is against the genius of our institutions, and must and will ead, and ought to failsoner or later. Now, let no man say that I would break my plighted faith or obligation. Far from it. If I have given any word or bond, that bond is sucred and is to be fulfilled to the word and letter. But alter following it to the letter I may be charged with having date some things united. Now having done some things unjust. my friends, is there anything else that a gov-ernment wants? I can only sketch topics here, not argue them. There is one other thing needed in this perfect government we have sketched. We have liberty for all, equality of right for all, equality of burden for all; what else should we have? I claim that we should have equality of punishment for all who attempt to break up that good government, (Cheers and cries of "Good.") When we can get a good Executive and Legislature which shall enforce these principles, and especially the last, as matters stand at the present time, we shall have that perfect quiet our fathers looked forward to when they framed and bequeathed to us the Constitution under which we live; and not until then. It will be, neighbors and fellow-citizens, my endeavor, so far as in me lies, to bring about that result, I would not begin with the smallest of those who have sinned. I would commence with the highest. (Applause.) Precisely as the boy in Salisbury said, when set by his father to split some hard logs, I would begin with the biggest first, and they will grow easier as they grow smaller. So I think we should always strike at great traitors and great contains and great traitors. criminals, and not at the little ones first. I do not believe in it, and I say to all that I do not understand the justice which sends off the chief arch trailor and those of his generals who are responsible for the deaths of our soldiers, and sponsible for the deaths of our soldiers, and which allows Wirz to be hung. That is not fair play. I do not say whether I would have hung Wirz or not, but I can say that I would not have hung Wirz first. (Cries of "Good!") That, fellow-citizens, brings back the thought to my mind which is the only one that can throw a single shade over these joyous festivities. I have spoken of our dead and wounded soldiers. Where are they, who are to meet with us in their young lives, enjoying gladness, giving pleasure to the father, and rejoicing the heart of the mother? and where are they who sleep in the far-off plains of the South—who are buried in the maxhes that surround Andersonville and Salisbury, North Carolina, Belle sonville and Falisbury, North Carolina, Belle Isle, and Libby? Who are responsible that they are there instead of here? Let us, by their sacred memories, by their lost lives, by their bleeding wounds, by their starving and sufferings in death-let us here, under this bright sky, under the sun shining upon us, so that our determination may be seen and known by all men-let us here declare that their loss, that our loss in them shall not have been in vala. and that we will in no wise hold back from that effort until that perfect government which I have feebly attempted to sketch, and which

they laid down their lives to sustain, becomes a government of the whole people. At the conclusion of General Butler's speech the crowd united in a round of cheers for him, which he acknowledged in a brief speech of Ex-President Pierce was expected

but being unable to come, he sent the following

letter:—
Little Boar Head, Northampton, N. H., Sept, 13, 1867.—Gentlemen:—I am honored by your very kind note of the ilth inst., inviting me to the festival to be held on Salisbury beach on the 18th inst. It would be more agreeable than I can well express if I could promise myself the pleasure of joining you and your irtin s, who will assemble that day on the beach, where the true poet and noble man "pitched his teni." But the state of my health is such at present it at there is. I regret to say, no reason to suppose that I will be able to do so. Very respectfully, your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Letters were also read from Whittier, the poet, Governor Bullock, and others, regretting their inability to be present. The festivities are being concluded this evening with a grand ball in the Atlantic House.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

What the New Styles are Like-The Rage for Brown, Bronze Brown, Bismark Brown, "Fire" Brown, and the Whole Family of Browns - Short Dresses, and No Crinoline.

From the New York Papers of to-day. We regret to chronicle the fact, but so it is, Opening Day has lost its significance in New York city. Most of the leading houses in milli-York city. Most of the leading houses in milli-nery and fancy goods confine their announce-ments of changes for the season to their personal friends and customers; and the few that still adhere to the old practice suit their convenience as to time, and yield simply to the force of habit in inviting the public to their semi-annual dis-

There was a time, as the story-books when opening day was a charming sort of milli-nery fete or festival, when ladies rode in their carriages from one famous house to another; when other ladies, not possessed of carriages, donned their best, took a delighted survey of the glories spread out for inspection, and ended by making a careful purchase of at least one

In those days milliners made great preparations for the "opening;" the show-rooms were newly decorated for the occasion, flowers, wreaths, and veils were arranged as a festal drapery, and the modisles themselves, often handsome and graceful women, wore elegant toilettes, and glided about among their pretty fancies and inventions proud of the effect they

All this is over now, however; fashionable women care nothing for Opening Day; country milliners have laid in their stocks weeks before. milliners have laid in their stocks weeks before, and the melancholy exhibition is given over to "city" milliners, so-catled, poor young girls, who work at home, who cannot afford to buy pattern bonnets, and who try, in their hurried glimpses of some "Madame's" treasures, to obtain ideas which will please their patrons.

THE NEW BONNETS. Of the new bonnets, so much as is known of them as yet, there is little of novelty to record. The crown of last season is unattended by any cape; and has permanently adopted the narrow brim, which, related in front, somewhat in the

shape of a diadem, was also introduced among the newest styles last spring. Something newer than this may be expected later, when genuine fall importations arrive

from Paris, and when fashionable New York bas shaken off the dust from the highways and byways, and is once more "at home." In fact, we have already seen styles altogether more novel and distinctive, which are sure to win the admiration of ladies of unique taste. One of these has been received. The shape is that of a toquet, with ears cut in at the side, and an elevated, somewhat projecting brim, heightened by the stylish arrangement of the trimming, which considered any greater fastened with a fact. which consi-ts of an a grette, fastened with a funchaped dismond ornament. The material was white satin, mounted with white velvet, enriched with lace.

Another bounet in the same style was made in scarlet velvet, mounted with white satin, the brim festooned with pearls. The "Ambassadress" is the name given to this design.

A charming bonnet in "Bismark" satin attracted attention. The crown was laid in plaits, the back ornamented by a scart of black

lace, tied over the narrow satin strings in front. The diadem was covered in front with velvet and shaded by a rich cluster of grapes and

autumn leaves.
A very distinguished bonnet probably gives an indication of an exclusive style for the coming season. The quaint crown is partly surrounded by a rather high, circular brun, set up, and thrown somewhat back from the face, in the style of the "Princesse of Atragon," who has had her name given to this peculiar and stalely changers. stately chapeau.

Among the early fall styles displayed are

Among the early fall styles displayed are toquels of straw, ornamented with a simple plant of velver, studded with daisies.

We notice also a toquet, very much the rage now among elegant women, which is made of black sarin, mounted with velvet, and trimmed with a black lace scarf, fastened with a gold bee, the ends floating at the back.
An effective bonnet was of black straw, the

around the crown, with loops, and ends falling at the back. The velvet ribbon was made still more striking by being studded at distant intervals with white daisies.

The head-dresses and flower garnitures re-ceived here are quite new, and indicate that floral wreaths, bunches, garlands, and cordons will be the fashionable triumings for ball dresses during the coming season.

BRONZE BONNETS. The popular rage has altogether set, thus far, in the direction of the "bronze" brown, the "Bismark" brown, the "golden" brown, or whatever other name serves to indicate the mabogany tint which has all at once acquired

"Bronze" straw bonnets and round hats have, ere now, commenced flooding the villages and towns all over the country, and they will be seized with great avidity as a new fashion, until it is found out that the color is "dreadfully" unbecoming, that the "bronze" comes off on the tace and fingers, and leaves, after a short time and a little exposure, only a very shabby brown

It is quite impossible, however, to prevent people generally from being caught by glitter, and so the bronze hats, and bonnets, and gold and bronze leaves, the bright metallic flowers, and bronze leaves, the bright metallic flowers, and the glistening beads and spangles, may be expected to have a run. But, after all, the bronze brown is nothing to the new color candidate for popular favor, the "are" brown, which literally darts out tongues of flame, and is disagreeably suggestive of the possible consequences of wearing gay bonnets and brilliant ornsments, after we have shuffled off this mortal coil. How a woman would look in a bonnet of this

"fire" colored material, ornamented with leaves and berries to match, it is impossible to conceive; it might be like an immense box of lucifer matches all taking fire at once, or like the top of Vesuvius just after an explosion, or a blast furnace in full operation on a dark night. She certainly would look like anything but a gentle-woman that a man would feel like making love to, and paying the bills of, for the rest of his

woods long years ago made beautiful, and which do not need fashionable recognition, but it is a sin to vulgarize them into tinsel, and gilt paper, and enamel, and a still greater sin for women to allow themselves to be made the show-cards of such desecration.

But it is time to extinguish this desultory talk

about bonnets, a lower condition of the ther-mometer may make even "fire" more endurable, and, in the meantime, let us look about and see what more may prove of interest to lady readers in benighted regions, where "opening days" and millinery fantasies are scarcely known And first, what is there to be said about

STREET DRESSES. except that short dresses are in the ascendant for walking wear, and have taxed the ingenuity of the medistes in inventing new and pretty styles? The favorite designs are in two colors, or in two materials, both of the same color.

Grey or brown velveteen, for example, is used as a band for a short skirt of the same color, but of different material, and also for the short sac or paletot, which has no trimming except bronze or opal buttons. The upper edge of the band, and the lower edge of the sac may be straight, or cut out in square teeth-the latter

style is the more general. Costumes made of two colors consist of short-gored skirt, with bodice, over a high dress, the skirt the length of an ordinary petti-The sac is of the same color and material as the upper skirt.

Beautiful costumes of this description have ocen imported this season, richly embroidered and ready for wear.

They are composed of black silk with an un-derdress of blue, the embroidery exquisitely executed in black silk and fine jet. The price is from \$150 to \$200 each, which, of course, them out of the reach of all but the very

wealthy.

It is a question with many why we cannot have ready-made clothing in this country for ladies and children, at popular prices, as they do abroad; but the reason lies simply in the infinitely greater cost of labor here, and the enormous rents. Ten establishments, each doing ten times the amount of business, would Ten establishments, each be crowded into one such building, in Paris, as one of our merchants occupy, while the cost of labor is about one-fifth of what is paid here, and our prices of material are enhanced by our

system of heavy taxation. But to return to short dresses, it is satisfactory to know that the Empress Eugenie has adopted them, and that they are universally worn abroad—more generally than at any time since their first introduction. A pretty costume, just completed for a young lady, consists of gold-colored silk, bound and trimmed with pipings of black; over-dress, short gored skirt, and square, low bodice of grey silk, speckled with black and gold, cut out in teeth upon the edges, and bound with gold color.

Short walking dresses are fashionably made of gold-colored serge; that is to say, the surface is gold upon a black ground. They are trimmed

is gold, upon a black ground. They are trimmed with bands or pipings of black taffetas. There are also the standard winseys, and a new speckled poplin for short walking-dresses.

These may be trimmed with rouleanx of satiu, pipings of silk, or rows of alpaca braid. A new and very fashionable trimming is to make pipings of silk, line them with cotton, and braid them together. They are clumsy, however, and the effect is not so good as is obtained from a number of narrow, plain pipings, or cross out foliars. ings, or cross-cut folds.

If crinoline is worn it must not be perceptible

The style of in and outdoor tollettes is exceedingly restricted; underskirts are gored quite plain, and no fulness of any kind allowed.

The "Boulevard" is an entirely new and excellent skirt for fall and winter wear; it is all pure wool, and made over a form, like soft hats. It can be cleaned off readily; is soft, flexible, and manufactured in fine neutral that, handsomely embroidered or tribmed with alpaca; it is destined to achieve a great success.

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OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.

Despatches from Senator Sumner.

Sketch of the Illustrious Diplomat-

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATUR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Senator Sumner telegraphed from Boston this morning to Secretary Seward that Sir Frederick Bruce arrived there last night at 9 o'clock, and died this morning at 2 o'clock, of apoplexy. Senator Sumner also telegraphed the same to the British Legation here, and the office was closed to-day and put in mourning. Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, and Henry Howard, one of the Secretaries of the British Legation, leave at noon for Boston, to make arrangements for the funeral.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Death of Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister.

BOSTON, Sept. 19 .- Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister to the United States, died suddenly this morning at the Tremont House, of throat

SIR F. W. A. BRUCE.

Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, Knight General Commander of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States of America, was born on the 14th of April, 1814, being brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Earl of Eigin and Kincardine; as also of General Bruce, who accompanied the Prince of Wales (as "Governor") when on a visit to this country. His diplomatic experience was very considerable, with the additional advantage of having read law, being a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was attached to Lord Ashburton's "Special and Extraordinary Mission" to Washington in 1842, to settle and define the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britanic

boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britanic Majesty in North America.

Subsequently he was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Newfoundland; Charge d'Affaires at Bolivia and Montevideo; Consul-General in Egypt; and, iour years later, he accompanied the late Lord Elgin to China. In December, 1858, he was sent as Minister Pienipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, where he established his reputation as an accomplished diplomatist; and, in the following spring, he received the additional appointment of Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, having opportunely returned "on leave," just as Lord Lyons was obliged to resign from impaired health. Sir Frederick Bruce was also a (K. G. C. B.) Kulgnt Commander of the Order of the Bath, a dignity conferred by the Queen on a limited number of conferred by the Queen on a limited number of civilians distinguished for diplomatic services. British Minister at Washington since 1865, where he owned a palatial residence, and endeared himself to every one who was introduced into his mansion, by his gentleness and

remarkable accomplishments. The following is a complete list of British Ministers who have been accredited to our

1868 Authony Merry, 1868, David M. Erskine, 1807, George H. Rose, 1809, Francis J. Jackson, 18 L. Augustus J. Foster, 1820. Sir S. Canning.

A. D.
1826. Charles R. Vaughau.
1835. Henry S. Fox.
1842. Lord Ashburton
1848. Richard Pakenham.
1849. Sir H. L. E. Bulwer.
1852. J. F. T. Crampton.
1857. Lord Napier.
1858. Lord Lyons.
1865. Sir F. W. A. Bruce.

Irrespective of Mr. Rose and Lord Ashburton, who arrived here on special missions, it appears from the foregoing list that the average term of residence of the other Envoys has been five years. That Mr. Vaughan represented his Government for the longest period, and Mr. Jackson for the snortest, the former for ten years, and the latter only for mueteen months. The reader will recollect that the dismissal of Mr. (now Sir John F. T.) Crampton, is 1836, was occasioned by bis compileity in attempts to violate the municipal laws of the United States, by enticing American citizens to enlist in the service of Great Britain, during the Crimean war. At the same time, and for the same reason, the English Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were obliged to leave.

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It is a noticeable fact that John Adams, the New Envoy from the United States to Great Britain, presented his credentia's to King George Hammond, the Arst Minister from England, was not presented to President Washington till August, 1781. This unprecedented delay was caused by fanits on both sides, In the Arstual Register of the second of June, 1785, we read that, "On Wednesday, arrived from the United States, Colonel William Smith (late aidedecamp to General Washington) as Secretary to the Embassy; and on the following day, his Excellency John Adams (with he wife and daugnter) as Plenipotentiary from that country to the Court of Great Britain. We hear that he has presented his oredentials to the Marquis of Caermarthee; and that on yesterday Mr. Adams being introduced to his Majesty, was most graciously received." Eliaswhere we find that the King, in a tone of p. easant familiarity, observed to the new Minister.—"There is an opinion axiong some people that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manner of France"—then the enemy of England.

With an assumed air of gayety, but with unmistakable decision, Mr. Adams replied:—"That opinion, sire, is not ministen it in must avow to your Majesty, I have no attachment out to my own country." Quick as lightning, the king replied, "An honest man will never have any other." The delay in the interchange of ministers was caused by the unstituded questions between the two Governments: the slayes carried off by the departing British troops, the detention of the Western posts, and the disputed Esstern boundary on the one hand, On the other, the slipulations in favor of British creditors and of the American adherents to the Crown of England.

At length the advisors of George III were obliged to

neighboring course was a lower stamp.

In Europe diplomatists have been divided into certain ranks, which vary in their powers, privileges, and impertance—Ambasacdors constituting the highest class: Europy or Ministers being second in order—the latter differing from the former in this, that, although they received similar credentials, they are understood to represent the affairs only of they country, while, as we have already observed, the Ambassacdor is also the representative of the knorr and the personal dignity of his sovereign. In fact, their powers are equal—the difference merely affecting their rank, emoluments, and outfit, their distinction

made.

Except on very important occasions, an "Ambassador," as such, is rarely ever accredited by the United States, but representatives at the principal Courts of Europe being, with republican simulicity, generally known as "American Ministers," By way of contrast, it may be as well to add, that Mr Adams, outrepresentative at the Court of St. James, receives \$25, 00; and that the British Ambassador to France has \$40,000 with a munificent allowance for equipage, plate, and other outfit.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Last Evening's Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 18-5 P. M .- Consols for money closed at 94%. American securities closed at the following rates:-United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central Railroad, 774; Erie Railroad, 44; Great Western Railroad, 221.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18-Evening.-United States bonds closed at 761.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 - Evening. - Cotton closed moderately active; the sales have not been so large as supposed, footing up only 15,000 bales. Quotations are unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed quiet. Produce

Arrival of the Arago-Bishop Wood a Passenger.

New York, Sept. 19 .- The steamship Arago. from Havre, via Falmouth, has arrived. Among her passengers are the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Henry J. Raymond, and Parke

Explosion of a Boiler-Six Lives Lost. DETROIT, Sept. 19.—The tug W. K. Muir exploded her boiler last night at Port Huron, totally destroying the boat, and instantly killing Captain Robert Pridgon, mate Elias Pridgon, engineer Brampton, two firemen, and the cook, whose names are not ascertained. Two others were badly burned, and one of them will die.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—The wing of the Wadsworth House was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$7500. Bridget Delmair jumped from the fourth story, and was badly injured.

Arrival of the San Francisco. New York, Sept. 19.—The steamer San Francisco has arrived from Greytown, Nicaraugua.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Address by Rev. Newman Hall in Chicago on the Attitude of England During the

The Chicago Tribune publishes a report of a lecture delivered in that city on Monday evening, 16th instant, by Rev. Newman Hall, of London. The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Lieutenant Governor Bross in a few remarks. Mr. Hall said that he had handled a sacred thing, for he had been permitted to handle a flag which had led some of our brave men to battle. It had passed through many conflicts, but it had never touched the ground, and he hoped that never might the banner of this country trail in the dust in disgrace. He had come to see this land of which he had heard so much, hoping, also, that his humble labors might be benedicial to souls. He also came hoping that he might do something to promote a better understanding between this people and his. Through many years this had been the great wish of his heart. He had labored to remove the prejudices which existed in the English mind, and he wanted to do the same here. He did not wonder that we had some hard feeling towards England. We remembered that England had liberated her slaves and boasted that slavery could not breathe her air and live; and an American could and boasted that slavery could not breathe her air and live; and an American could not enter a public assembly in England without being in some way reminded of the curse which rested upon his own land in this respect. He was not surprised that, this being so, we should have looked there for sympathy, and when the great question of freedom or slavery came up in our own land, be surprised and indignant when it was not given. When we found no such sympathy at the time of the Trent affair; when we saw the papers all perverting facts, and expressing hostility to us and our great cause; when the English Government seemed eager to recognize the Southern States; when we saw cruisers fitted out in England, and allowed to leave to commit depredations on our commerce, he was not surprised at our boasted that slavery on our commerce, he was not surprised at our indignation—he was surprised that it was so

It is true that the English Government did not openly take sides with us, but many of the leading men of the Government did. He men-tioned the name of one—John Bright, His opinions have ever been right in this matter, and his opinions are read all over the world. He would mention another man who had stood equally high with Mr. Bright—an upright honest man, who was a true friend to this land —Mr. Gladstone. He knew that Mr. Gladstone once uttered a remark which seemed to favor the Southern Confederacy; but it was not because he did not hate slavery, but because at that time he thought that the North could not succeed, and that to save bloodshed the war ought to stop. But the speaker knew that he looked with pride upon our growing greatness, and rejoiced at our success. Of Lerd Russell he might speak. Much might be said in his defense, Every statesman makes mistakes, but not every one has manliness to admit it, and he, at the breakfast given Mr. Garrison, said that he had been mistaken in his Garrison, said that he had been mistaken in his estimate of the Government of Abraham Lincoln. Lord Stanley, a young member of the Government, was a true friend to this country. John Stuart Mill, the great philosopher, was another. Mr. Ludlow was another. There were many on the Liberal side of the Government who stood by us. Mr. Potter, member for Rochdale, had spent much time and money in circulating pamphlets in support of the cause.

But the newspapers we think were against us. The Times! We make a mistake in thinking that that paper represents the nation. It is the great advertising and news paper. There are

great advertising and news paper. There are many emineut men employed upon its columns. But does it follow, he asked, that be inany emineut men employed upon its columns. But does it follow, he asked, that because it is read everywhere it is the organ of the sentiments of the country? Some of their papers stood up nobly for this land. The News and the Star, the Patriot, the organ of the non-conformists, all were with us, and if some of the London papers were wrong, the local papers, almost without exception, were for us. They ruly represented the opinions of the people, nd we were led astray in ignoring their views. But the clergy, some of them, opposed us. Well, the more he saw of it the more he believed that the establishment of religion by an established church was a mistake. But the free clergy and churches heartily sympathized with us, and sent up hearty prayers for our success. The Congregational clergy were almost wholly with us.

The lecturer closed with an eloquent appeal to his audience. He begged them to do all that they could for the maintenance of peace between the two countries. They ou the other side of the water claimed us as brethren. Our forefathers dwelt in the same land; they lie buried in the same soil; our tongue is one; our missionaries go hand in hand to preach the Gospel. Bad spirits would exult if there was discord among us. Angels would weep tears of bitterness if they saw strife between these two

discord among us. Angels would weep tears of bitterness if they saw strife between these two lands, and rejoice if they saw these two nations joining their forces in behalf of universal peace. protherhood, and happiness. (Great applause.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIMORAPH, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1867.

Stock Market was excessively dall this morning, and prices were unaltered and drooping. Government bonds were inactive and rather lower. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 1071, a slight decline; 90} was bid for 19-49s; 1112 for 6s of 1881; 106; for June and August 7-30s;

1091 for '64 5-30s; 1141 for '62 5-20s; and 1101 for '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101 and old do. at 981. new is ue sold at 101 and old do. at 98‡.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½@53‡, no change; and Camden and Ambey at 120½, no change. 57½ was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine;

teenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 264 for Girard

College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 167 was bid for Seventh National; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 70 for City; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27 for preterred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanva Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145½; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 144½; 1 P. M., 144½, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—W. P. Wright says of cotton:—

"Complaints of rain from some sections continue to

-W. P. Wright says of cotton:

"Complaints of rain from some sections continue to be received, but the injury does not seem to be important. Taking a broad view of the condition of the cop over the whole of the cotton-growing region, the promise is good for a liberal yield. Two millians and half of bales continue to be about the prevalent estimate, subject to increase or decrease, as developments occur. The receipts for the first week in this season amount to 600 bales, against 6900 the same time last year. By telegraph we learn that they are slightly increasing, though the yellow fever, which appears, unfortunately, to be gaining in virulance at the Guif ports, will retard arrivals there. This cause, however, may expedite them to the ports of the Atlantic. The exports are confined to shipments from New York, and amount to but 2000 bales, against 8500 last year. With the large stock of cotton in Liverpool, light stock bers, and the slight indocement to ship on American account, it seems likely that the export will be comparatively small for some time to come."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Gold, 1444@1449.

Gold, 144 @144 å.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111 å @1114; do. 1862, 114 å @1144; do., 1864, 1093 @1094; do., 1865, 110 å @110 å; do., 1865, new, 107 å @1071; do., 1867, new, 107 å @1074; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99 å @99 å; do. 7-30s, June, 106 å @107 å; do., July, 107 å @107 å; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119 40; do., July, 1864, 119 40; do. August, 1864, 119 40; do., October, 1864, 119 40; do., October, 1864, 119 40; do., December, 1864, 118 @118 å; do., May, 1865, 117 @117 å; do., August, 1865, 115 å @16 å; do., September, 1865, 115 å @116 å; do., September, 1865, 115 å @116 å; do. October, 1865, 115 @115 å; Gold, 144 å @145. Silver, 138 @140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 19 .- The Flour Market is a shade firmer, and prices are steady. The home consumers purchased 1000 barrels in lots for immediate use, at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine, \$8@ 9.50 for old stock and new wheat extra; \$10@11.75 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@12.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and \$18@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$8.25 to \$8.75. Corn Meal—800 barrels Bran-

from \$8.25 to \$8.75. Corn Meal—800 barrels Brandywine sold on secret terms.

The volume of business in Wheat continues small, the demand being chiefly for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels new red at \$2.25@2.40, 100 bushels amber at \$2.45. @2.50, and 1000 bushels California at \$2.75. Rye commands \$1.50. Corn—The offerings are small, the demand fair, and prices 2@3c. \$3 bushel higher; sales of 100 bushels yellow at \$1.40@1.42, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.85@1.87. Oats are unchanged; sales at 55@720. for com-Oats are unchanged; sales at 55372c. for com-mon to prime. Barley and Malt are without The last sale of No. 1 Quereitron Bark was at

\$55 % ton. Whisky—No change; a sale of 200 bbis. Dougherty's pure Rye, in bond, at 80c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page, PORT OF PRILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 19.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Industrie, Bischoff, Leghorn, L. Westergaard Barque industrie, Bischoff, Leghorn, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Eurus, Yates, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. Flint. Post, Georgetown, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Annie May, May, Roxbury, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Yeoman, Cannon, Concord Moore & Wheatley,
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, Boston, J. C. Scott & Son.
Schr Lady Ellen, Socey, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

plier.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Jeffers, East Cambridge, do,
Schr F. Edwards, Bolco. Boston,
Schr L. Frazer, Steelman, Boston, Castner, Stickney

& Weilington, Schr John McAdam, Willard, Boston, Hammett & Schr James S. Watson, Houck, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Sohr E. W. Perry, Risley, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co. Johr W. Bement, Penny, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, Boston, Captain.

Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, Bosson, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston, Schr L. Frazer, Steelman, from Boston, Schr L. Frazer, Steelman, from Boston, Schr L. Leach, Endicott, from Portimouth, Schr W. Bemeut, Penny, from Cambridgeport, Schr E. W. Perry, Bisley, from Somerset, Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennia, is noure from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 haum from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Barque Prowers. Hibbert, for Philadelphia, at Car Barque Maggie Putnam, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor Hith inst.

Brig Annie M. Knight, Knight, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., and salled next day.

Brig Alex. Muliken, Extee, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., and salled next day.

Holmes' Hole 16th inst., and salled next day.

Brig Ace. William, william, hence, at Portland 17th inst.